ADMN. OF LAND

commercial classes was satisfactory. Seasonal remissions were granted liberally in deserving cases. The concessions afforded by the Government in the way of liberal grant of lands for the growing of food crops, grant of subsidies and loans to sink, and construct irrigation wells, etc., continued to be in force during the year. These concessions were freely availed of.

(iv) Transfer of Land.

296. There were 12,153 (15,793) transfers of land by order of Courts, Civil and Revenue, involving an extent of 53,157 (59,890) acres. Transfer by private contracts and mortgages numbered 143,907 (117,187) involving 443,670 (349,749) acres.

(v) Labour and Wages.

Emigration and Immigration.

297. The rates of wages for both skilled and unskilled labour and cart hire continued to be high as in the preceding year due to the rise in the price of food grains and other essential articles. Labour was generally available and was provided by the several Industrial Concerns in the State, *viz.*; the Kolar Gold Fields, the Hindustan Air Craft Factory, the Government Industrial Concerns and the several private Factories in Bangalore, the Sugar Factory at Mandya, the Iron, Steel and Cement Works and Paper Mills at Bhadravati, the Match and Sandal Oil Factories at Shimoga and the fuel cutting and charcoal burning operations adopted in most of the Districts. Several Industries in Davangere, which are fast growing, have also provided labour. The Major Irrigation Works like Lakkavalli, Thunga and Nugu Projects, works of restoration of several major and minor tanks and other works undertaken by the Public Works Department in addition to the works taken up under the Rural Development Scheme also provided sufficient labour not only to the regular labour classes, but also to the agriculturists of poor means who went in search of labour.

298. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State during the year in search of food or employment. The movement of labourers from rural parts in search of labour in the industrial concerns in the urban areas, and during the agricultural season, particularly in cases of Coffee, Areca and Rubber Estates in Chikmagalur District, the usual influx of coolies from parts of South

Canara and Malabar was normal. There was the usual influx of coolies during the agricultural season from North and South Canara Districts also into the Taluks of Sagar and Tirthahalli for employment in wet and garden lands.

299. People from Nagamangala and Krishnarajpet Taluks emigrated as usual to Coffee Estates in Nilgiris and Coorg and to the Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati.

(vi) Inam Settlement.

300. Thirty-two land inams of an aggregate area of 141 acres and 14 guntas were resumed as against thirty-nine with an extent of 329 acres and 7 guntas in the previous year. The resumption resulted in a net increase of Rs. 161 (Rs. 365) in revenue and a decrease in the jodi by about Rs. 94 (Rs. 214). Original Classification work was done in 4 (6) inam Villages, comprising an area of 1,145 acres and 19 guntas, in 793 (957) survey numbers and there was no case of re-classification during the year.

301. Hissa survey work was conducted in 8 (5) inam villages. The number of hissas measured was 645 (907). In addition, 2,935 (773) hissas were checked-up. Bandh Pahani of 737 (877) survey numbers was done in 4 (6) inam villages. Detailed survey and settlement was introduced into 2 (1) inam villages.